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ABSTRACT

This collection of graphs presents data from the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) about higher education in Maryland in 2003. In 2003, Maryland's population increased by 555,660, or 11.3%, and 8.4% of the entire state population was 18 to 24 years old, ranking 45th in the United States. Almost 103,500 students will graduate from high school in the SREB member states in 2011 than in 2001, and in Maryland, 12% more graduates are projected by 2011. In 2003, 46.6% of Maryland's public school students were minorities, ninth highest in the United States. College enrollment in Maryland grew by 2.8% in 2003, with minorities accounting for much of the enrollment growth, and white enrollment actually declining by 10.9%. Maryland ranked 29th among states for dropout rate. While 56.5% of recent high school graduates in Maryland went to college, minority groups continued to be underrepresented. Data are presented about educational attainment in the United States, the SREB states, and Maryland, and information is provided about tuition and fees, student financial aid, and per-student funding in Maryland institutions of higher education. (Contains 24 graphs.) (SLD)

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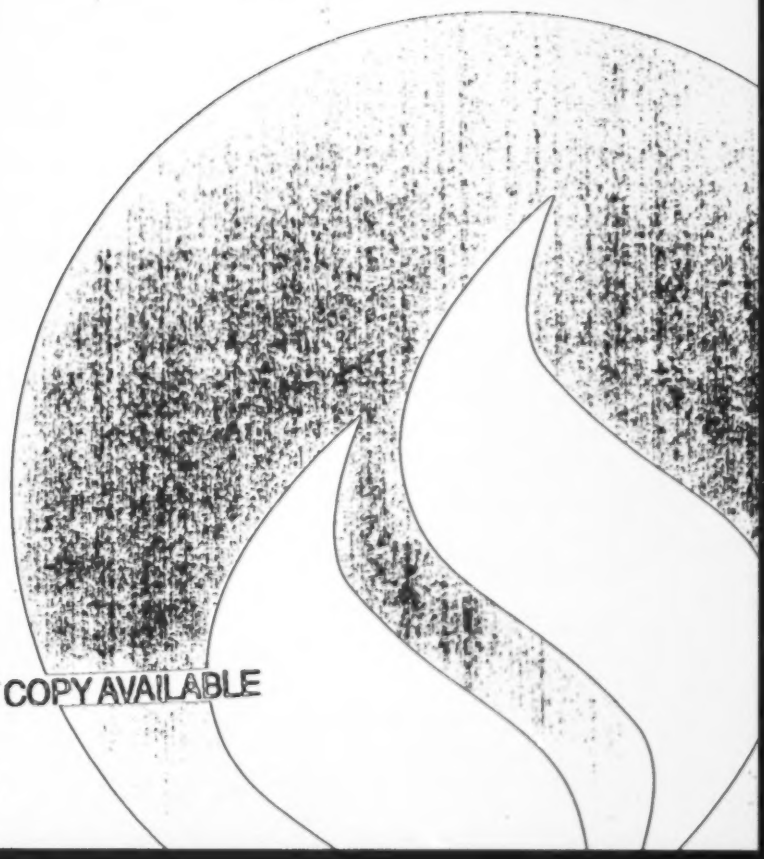
SREB

from the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education*

Maryland

Featured Facts



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June 2003

Southern Regional Education Board

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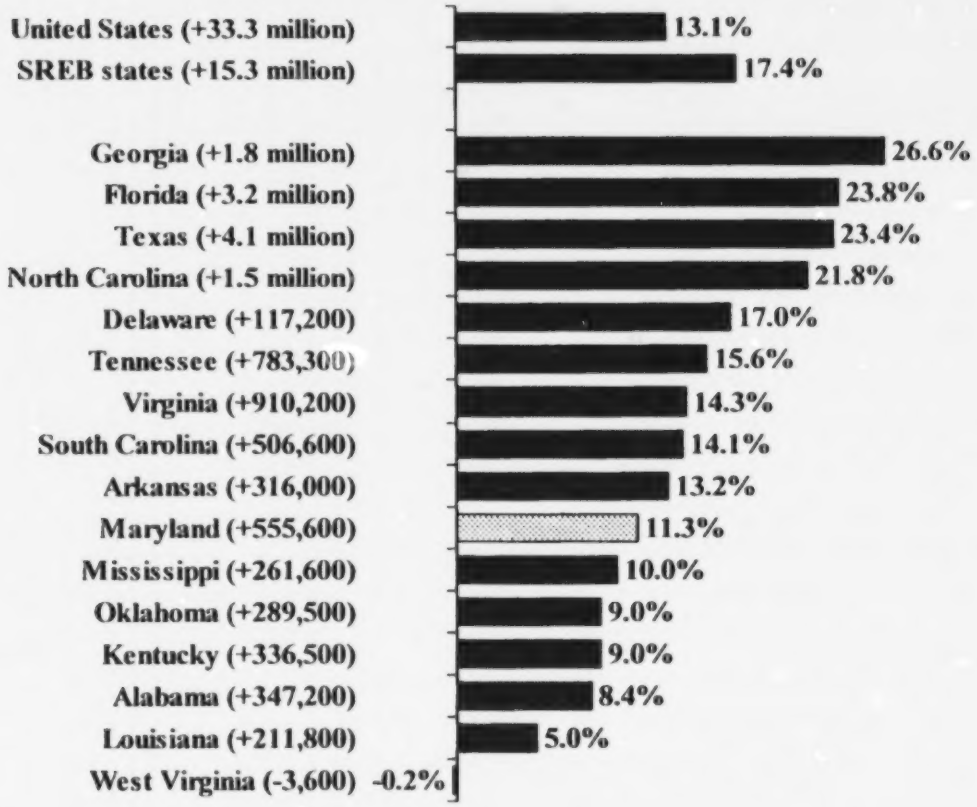
HE036054

SREB states can lead the nation in educational progress.
Nothing influences a state's prosperity more than the education of its people.
SREB Goals for Education: Challenge to Lead, 2002

Population growth and economic conditions mean that demand for higher education is strong ...

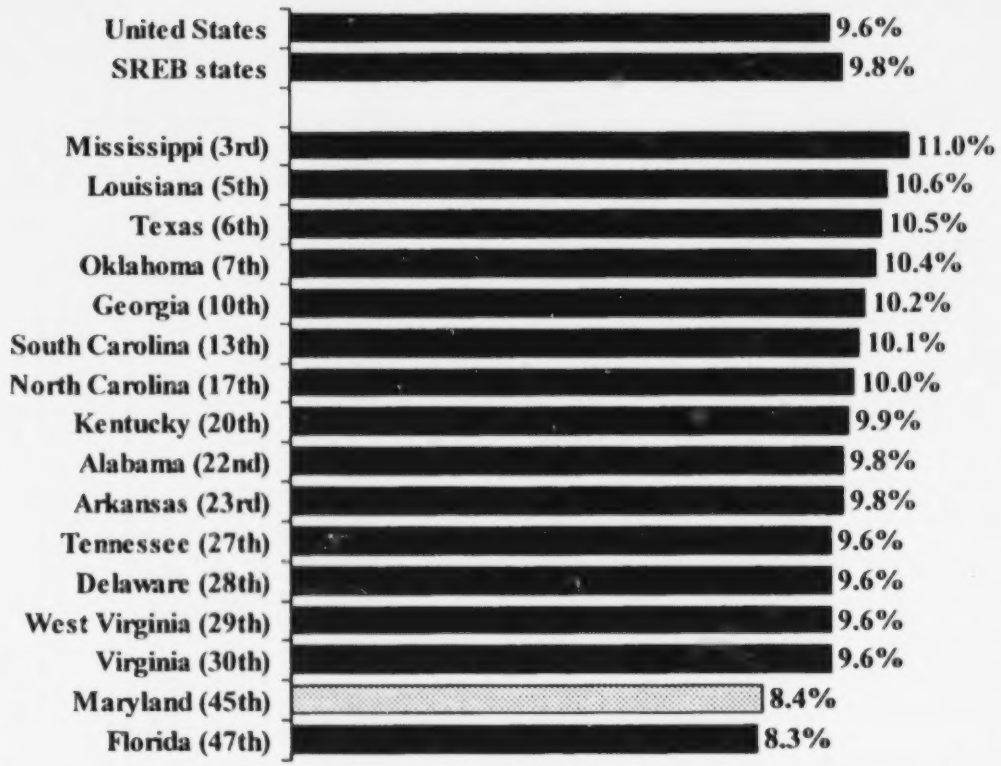
Population Growth, 1992 to 2002



Source: Table 1: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Note: The figures in parentheses are rounded.

- The population in SREB states (36 percent of the U.S. total) grew by 15.3 million — 46 percent of the population growth in the United States. Maryland's population increased by 555,600, or 11.3 percent.

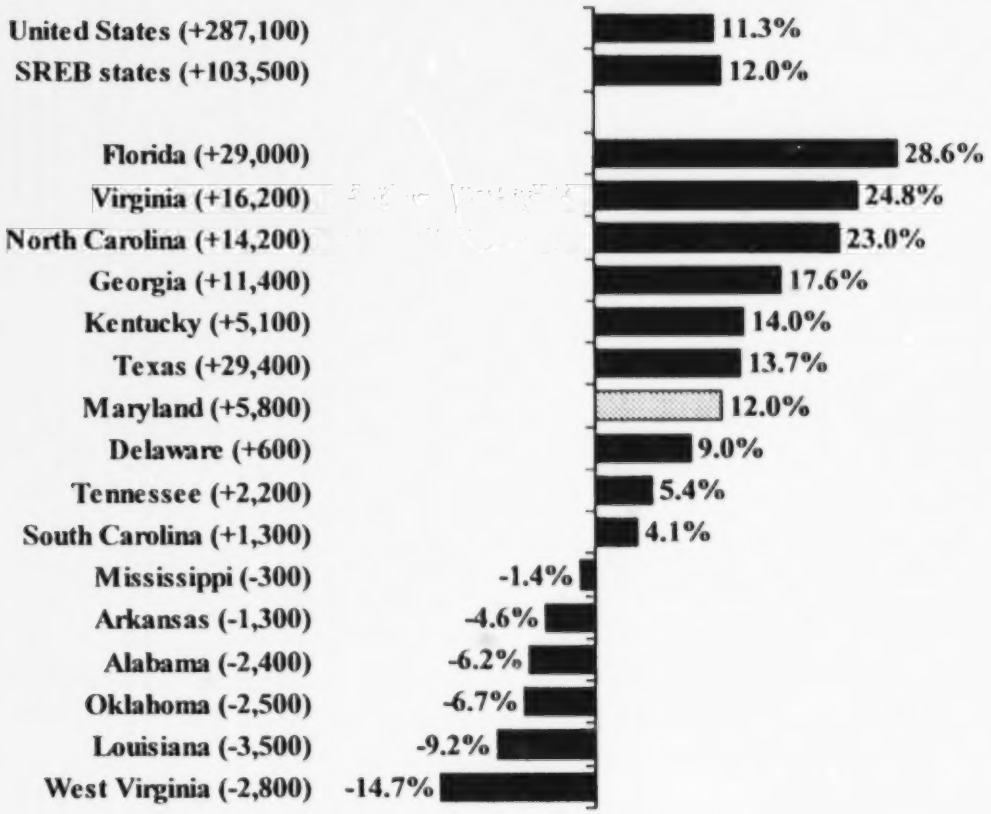
Percent of Population 18 to 24 Years Old and National Ranking, 2000



Source: Table 2: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Note: The figures in parentheses indicate national ranking.

- Five of the nation's top 10 states with the highest proportions of traditional college-age adults were SREB states. In Maryland, 8.4 percent of state residents were 18 to 24 years old; this percentage ranked 45th nationwide.

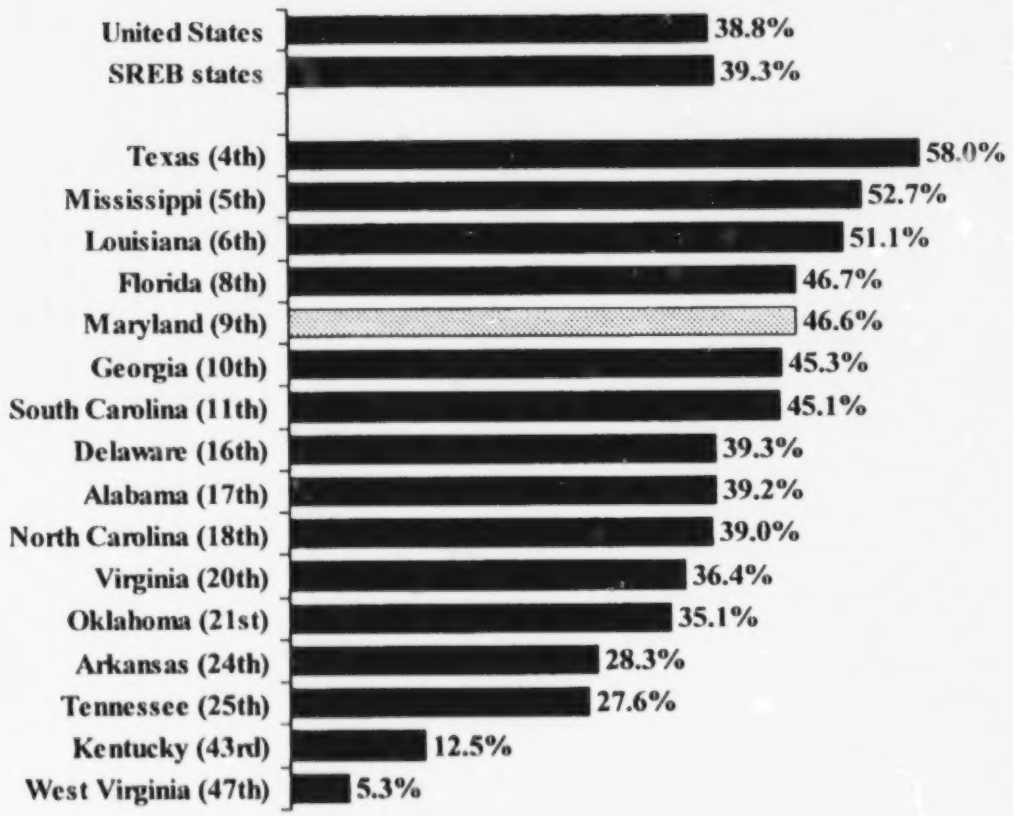
Public High School Graduates,
Projected Change, 2001 to 2011



Source: Table 8: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: The figures in parentheses are rounded.

- Almost 103,500 more students will graduate from high school in the SREB states in 2011 than graduated in 2001. In Maryland, 12 percent (5,800) more graduates are projected.

Minorities in Public Schools, 2000

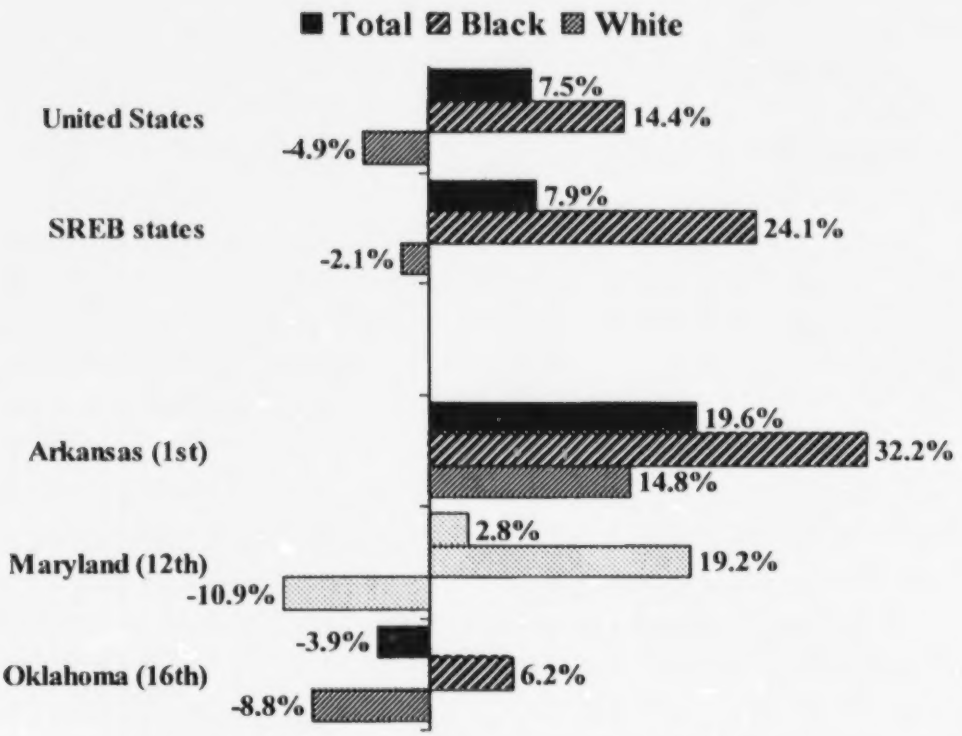


Source: Table 7: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate national ranking.

- Six of the nation's top 10 states with the highest percentages of minority students in public elementary and secondary schools were SREB states. In Maryland, 46.6 percent of public school students were minorities — 9th-highest in the nation.

College Enrollment Changes, 1994 to 2000

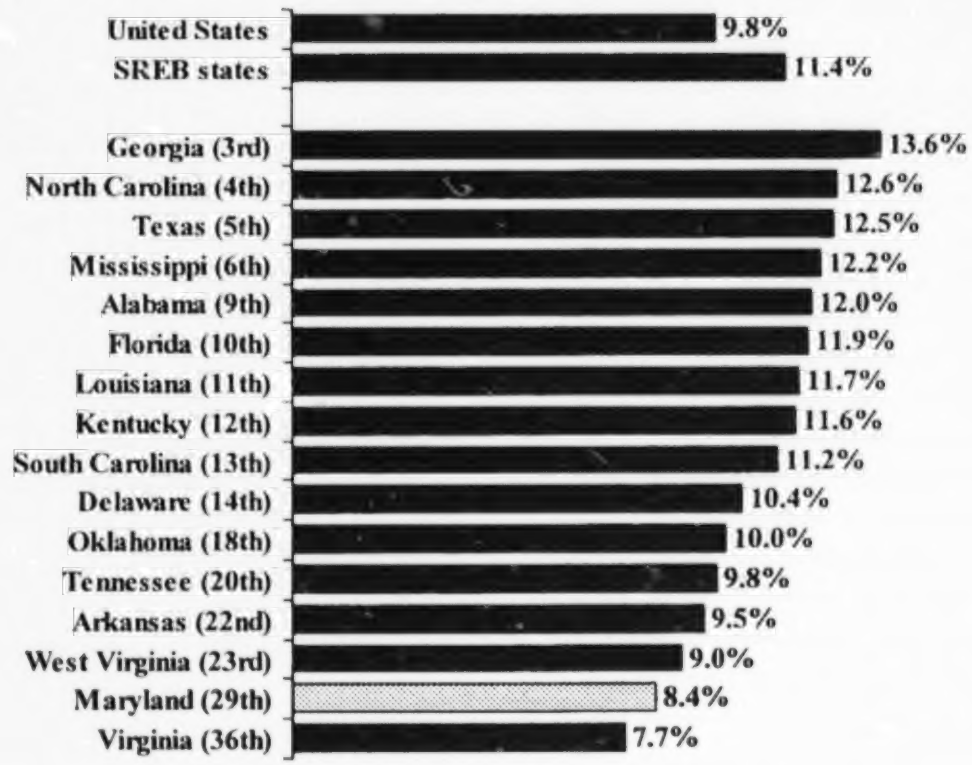


Sources: Tables 21, 33 and 34: National Center for Education Statistics and National Science Foundation
Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on rates of change in total enrollment.

- The four SREB states with the fastest-growing enrollments were in the nation's top 10. In Maryland, enrollment grew by 2.8 percent (7,500 students). Minorities accounted for much of the enrollment growth. Black enrollment increased by 24.1 percent regionally and by 19.2 percent (10,700) in Maryland. White enrollment in Maryland declined by 10.9 percent (19,700 students).

… but demand for higher education could be — and should be — even higher.

16- to 19-Year-Olds Not in School and Without High School Diplomas or GED Certificates, 2000

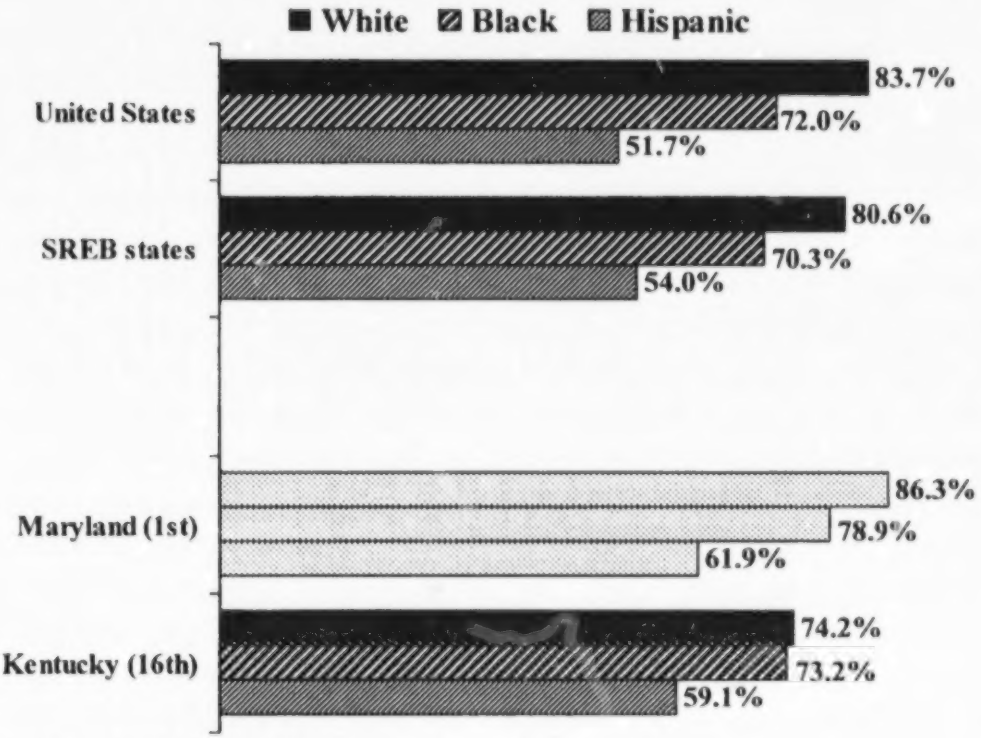


Source: Table 8: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate national ranking.

- Six SREB states were among the nation's top 10 states with the highest percentages of 16- to 19-year-olds who have dropped out of high school. Maryland was ranked 29th in the nation, with 8.4 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds dropping out.

Adults With High School Diplomas or GED Certificates, 2000

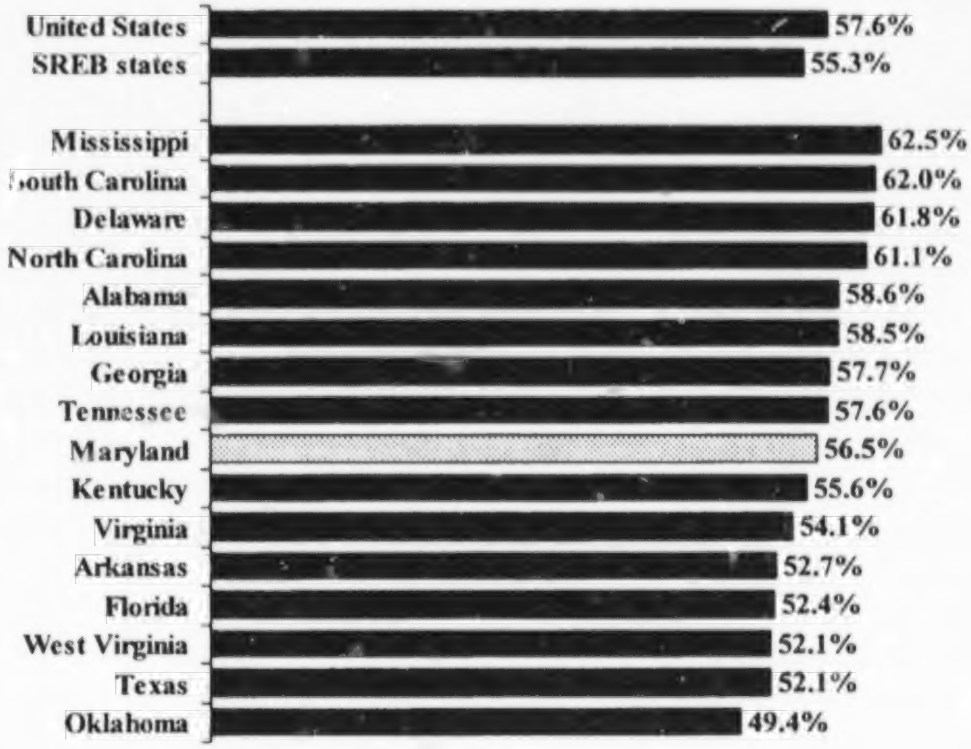


Source: Table 6: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Note: "Adults" refers to the population age 25 and older. The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on white percentages.

- The percentages of black adults with high school diplomas or GED certificates were lower than those of white adults in all SREB states except West Virginia. In Maryland, 86.3 percent of white adults and 78.9 percent of black adults had diplomas or certificates. The Hispanic percentages were below those of black adults in almost every SREB state. In Maryland, 61.9 percent of Hispanic adults had diplomas or certificates.

College Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates, 2000

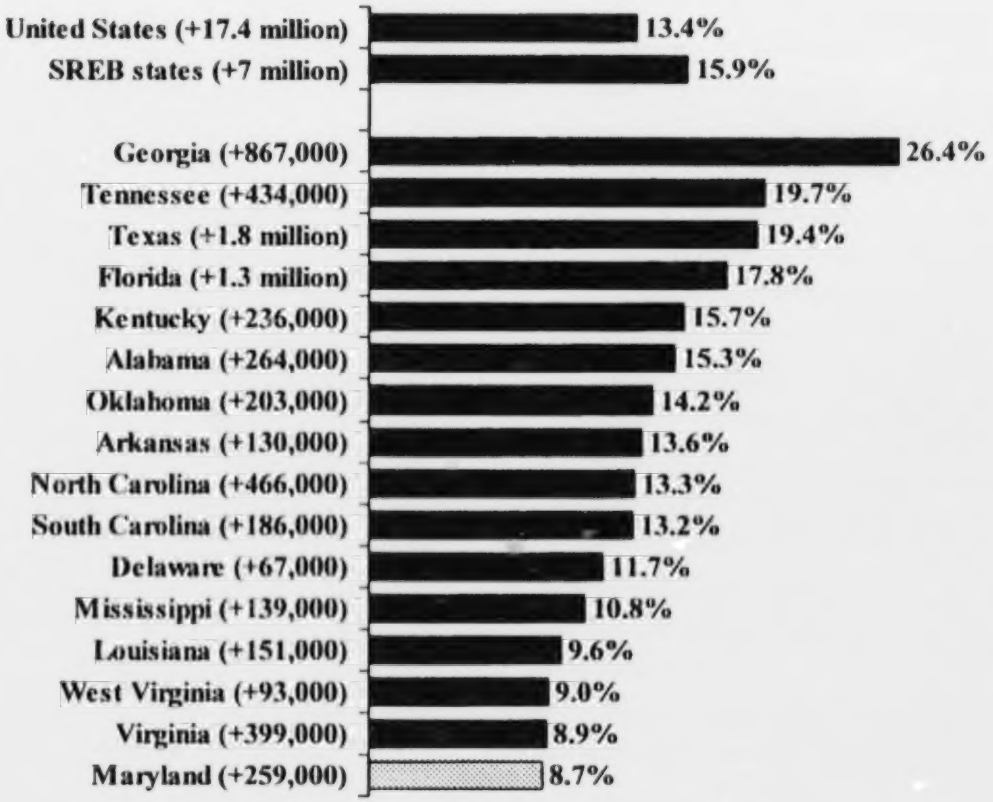


Source: Table 17: National Center for Education Statistics

- Half of the SREB states were at or above the national college-going rate for recent high school graduates. In Maryland, 56.5 percent of recent high school graduates went to college.

SREB states' economies set the national pace, as SREB states increase the numbers of adults with college degrees.

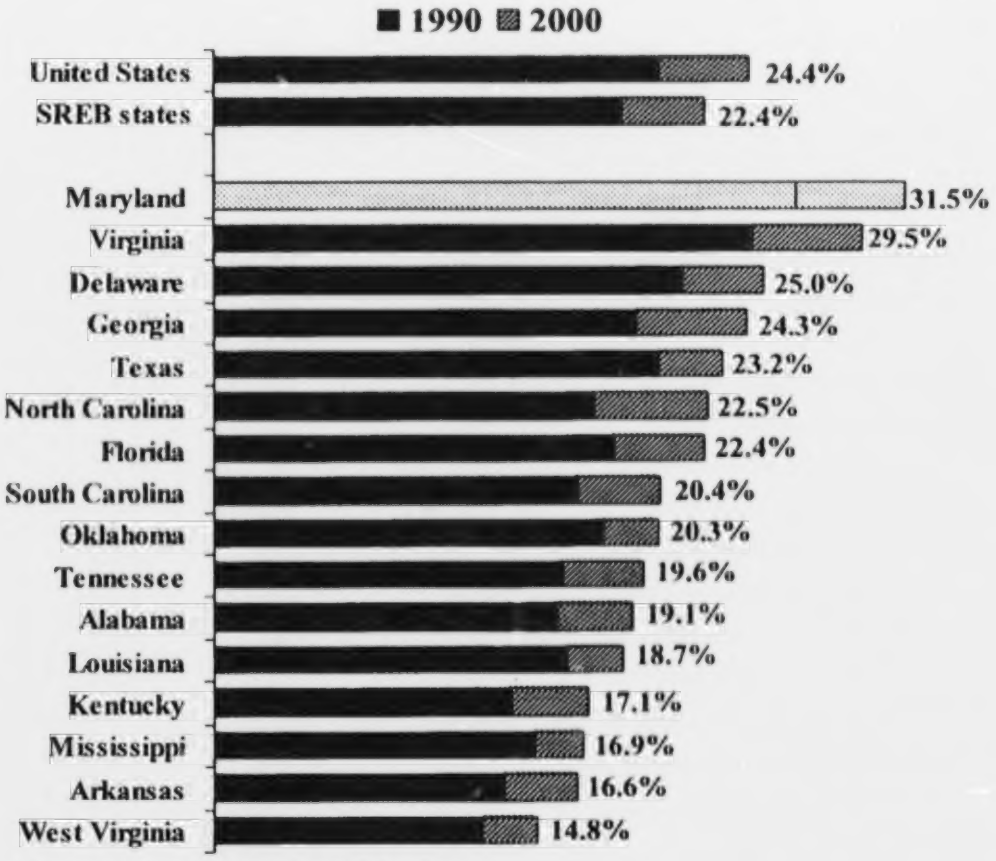
Employment Increases, 1991 to 2001



Source: Table 12: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: The figures in parentheses are rounded.

- Forty percent of the nation's new jobs (almost 7 million) were in the SREB region. Maryland's employment increased by 8.7 percent — 259,000 jobs.

Adults With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher



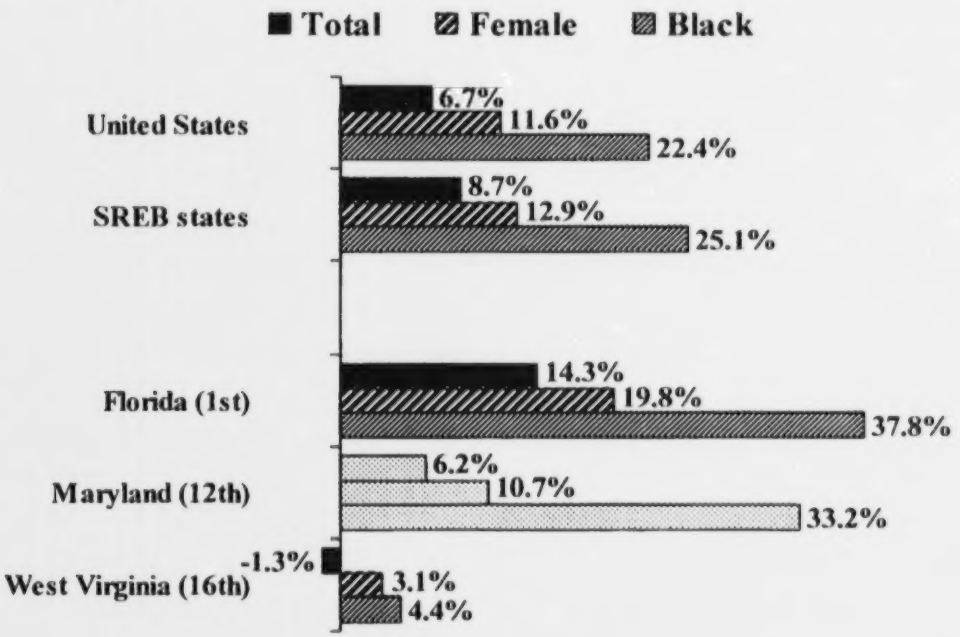
Source: Table 4: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Note: "Adults" refers to the population age 25 and older.

- The percentage of adults in the SREB region with bachelor's degrees or higher was 22.4 percent — lower than the U.S. average. In Maryland, the figure was 31.5 percent.

More adults from all groups earn college degrees ...

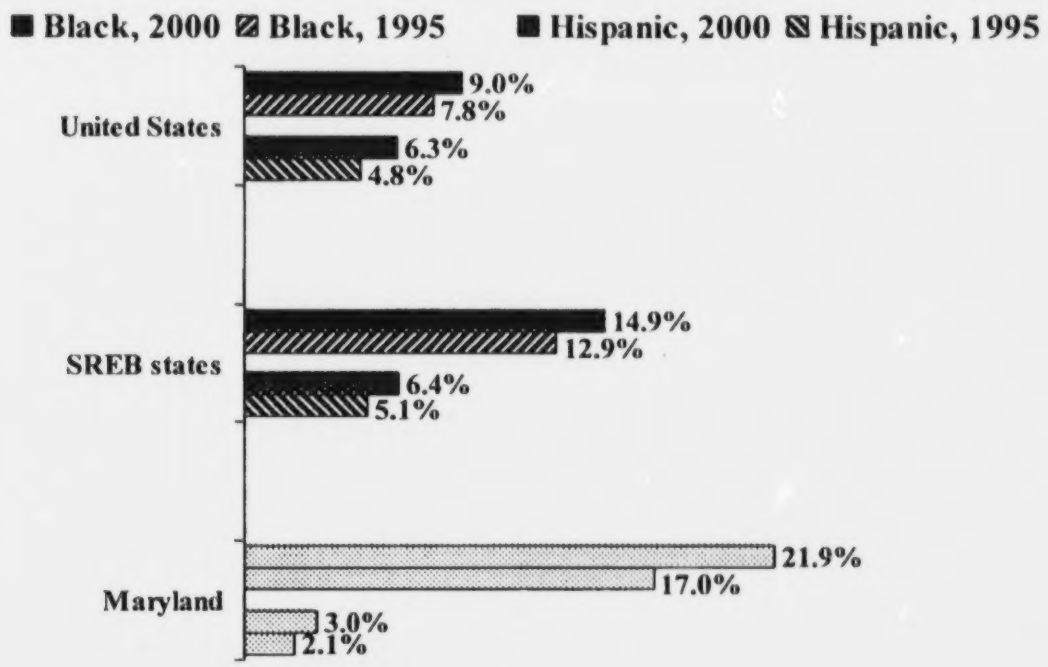
Changes in Bachelor's Degrees Awarded, 1995 to 2000



Source: Table 42: National Center for Education Statistics
Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on total rates of change.

- The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in Maryland went up by 6.2 percent (1,200 degrees). Women and minorities accounted for most of the growth. In Maryland, 10.7 percent (1,200) more women earned degrees and 33.2 percent (1,100) more black students earned degrees.

Blacks and Hispanics as Percentages of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded, 1995 and 2000

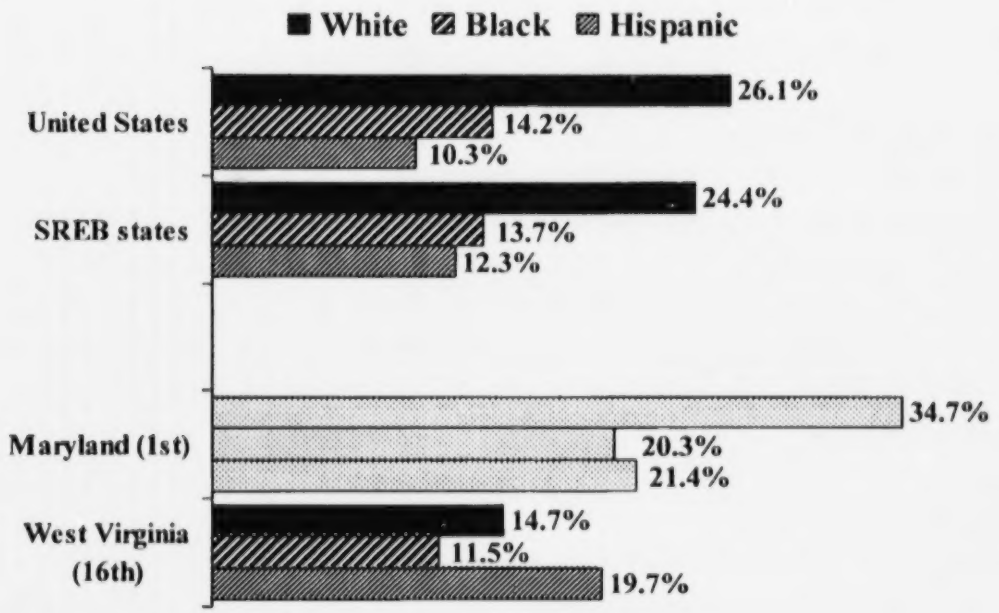


Source: Table 42: National Center for Education Statistics

- Black students accounted for 14.9 percent regionwide in 2000. In Maryland, the increase was from 17 percent to 21.9 percent. Hispanic students accounted for 6.4 percent regionwide. In Maryland, Hispanics reached 3 percent of total bachelor's degrees.

... but diversity among graduates could be — and should be — even greater.

Adults With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000



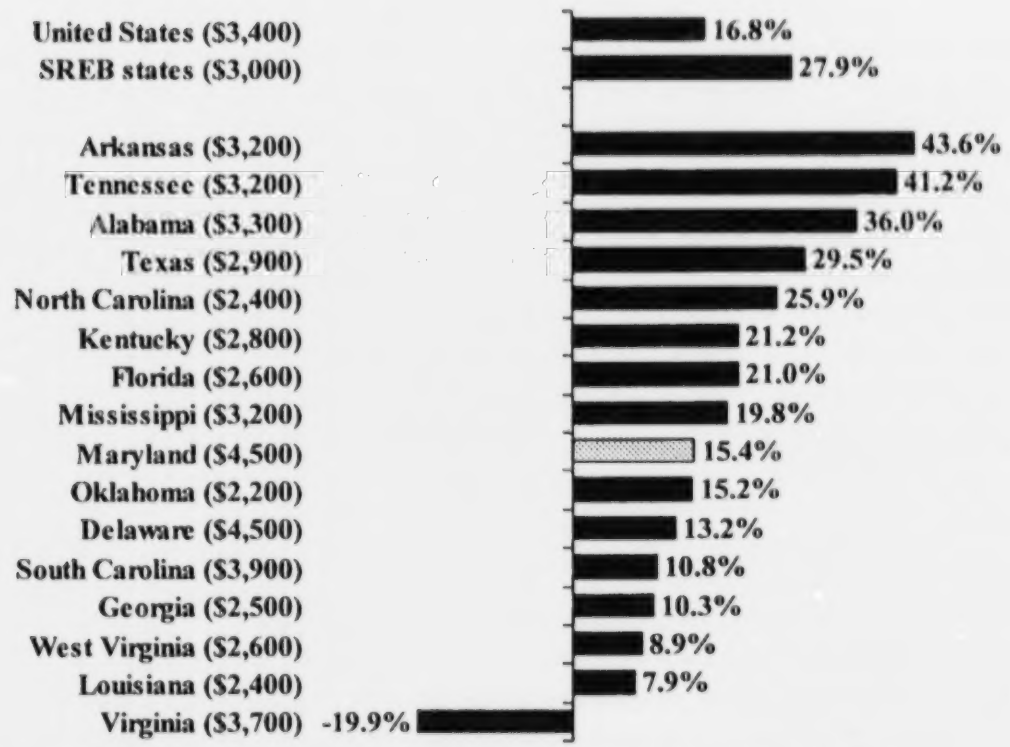
Source: Table 6: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Note: "Adults" refers to the population age 25 and older. The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on white percentages.

- The percentages of black adults with bachelor's degrees or higher were lower than those of white adults. In Maryland, 34.7 percent of white adults and 20.3 percent of black adults had at least bachelor's degrees. Among Hispanic adults, 21.4 percent had at least bachelor's degrees.

The costs of college for students and their families are increasing ...

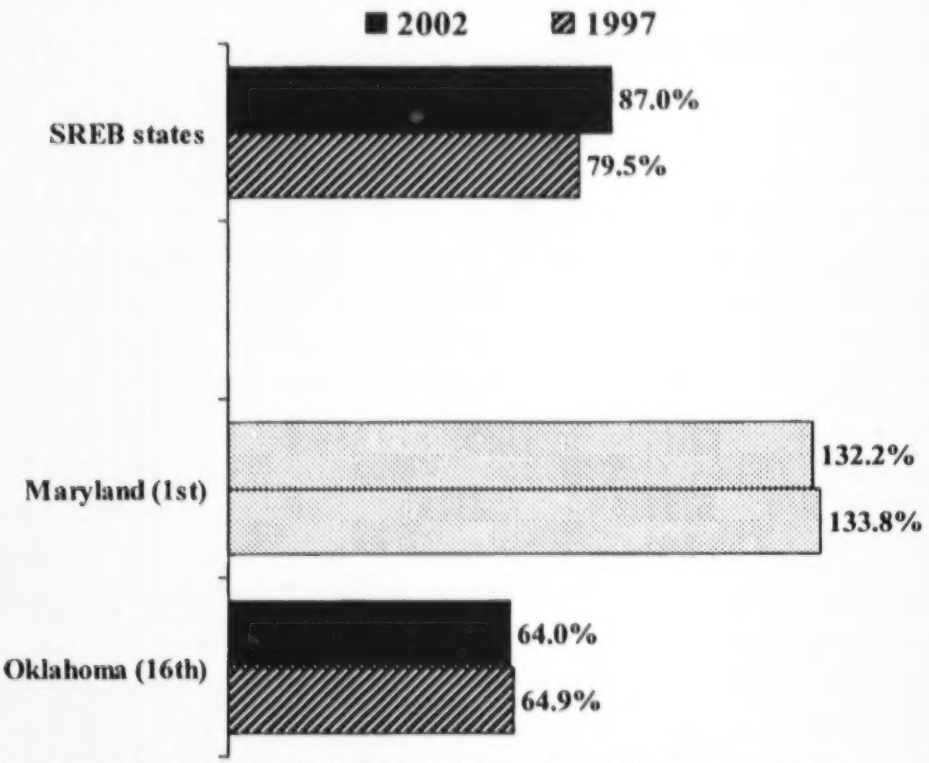
Changes in Tuition and Fees,
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, In-State Undergraduates, 1997 to 2002
(adjusted for inflation)



Sources: Table 53: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics
Note: The rounded figures in parentheses are the annual tuition and fees amounts for 2002.

- Median annual tuition and required fees rose by 27.9 percent in the SREB states (after adjusting for inflation). In Maryland, the increase was 15.4 percent.

Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities as Percentages of the U.S. Median

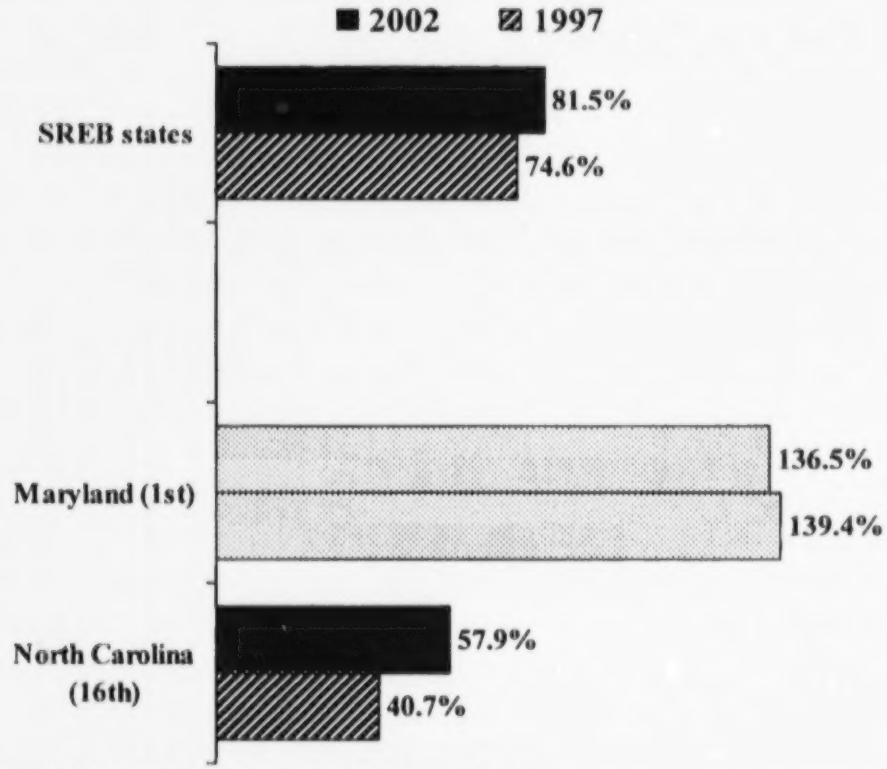


Sources: Table 53: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on 2002 percentages.

- The regional median for tuition and fees at public four-year colleges was 87 percent of the U.S. median — up from 79.5 percent. In Maryland, tuition and fees dipped to 132.2 percent of the U.S. median.

Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Colleges as Percentages of the U.S. Median



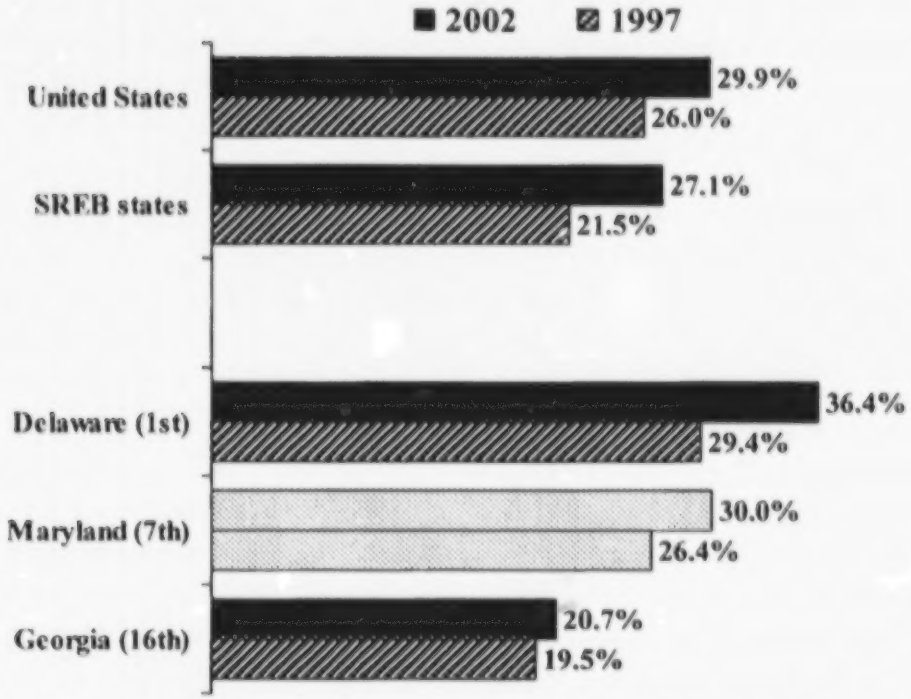
Source: Table 52: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on 2002 percentages.

- The regional median for tuition and fees at public two-year colleges was 81.5 percent of the U.S. median — up from 74.6 percent. In Maryland, tuition and fees fell to 136.5 percent of the U.S. median.

… but going to college must be affordable.

Tuition and Fees as Percentages of Family Income, Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities (lowest fifth of family incomes)



Sources: Table 51: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics

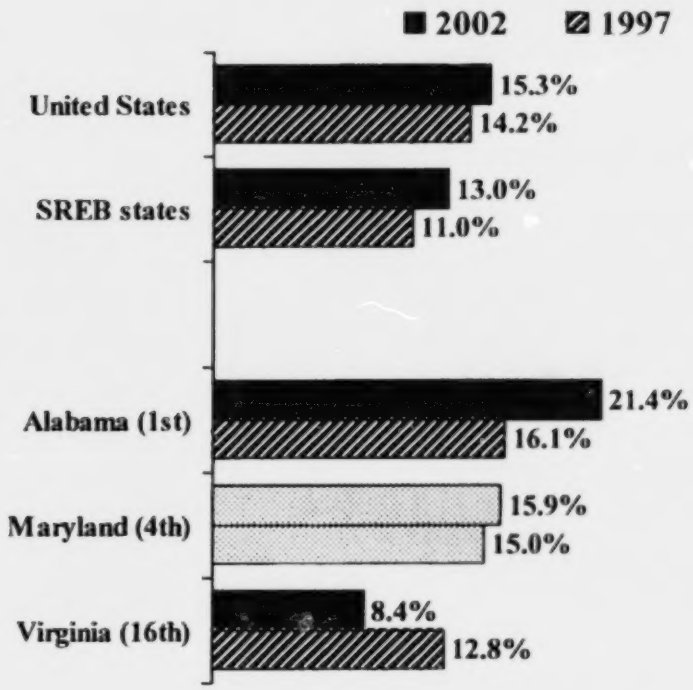
Notes: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on 2002 percentages. Figures for other income groups are included in the table.

- Tuition and fees at a public four-year college equaled 29.9 percent of the median annual income of families in the lowest fifth of incomes nationally — up 3.9 percentage points. In Maryland, the increase was 3.6 percentage points — to 30 percent of the median annual income for families in the lowest fifth.

Tuition and Fees as Percentages of Family Income,

Public Two-Year Colleges

(lowest fifth of family incomes)

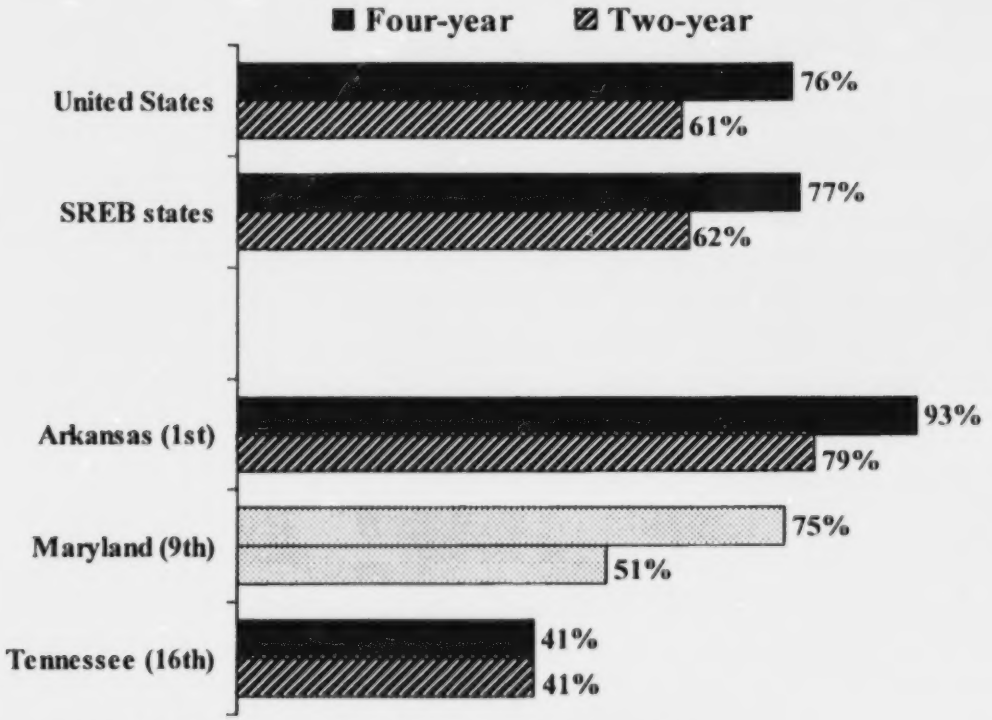


Sources: Table 51: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics

Notes: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on 2002 percentages. Figures for other income groups are included in the table.

- Tuition and fees at a public two-year college equaled 15.3 percent of the median annual income of families in the lowest fifth of incomes nationally — up 1.1 percentage point. In Maryland, the increase was 0.9 percentage points — to 15.9 percent of the median annual income for families in the lowest fifth.

Percent of First-Time Freshmen Receiving Student Financial Aid, Public Colleges, 2001

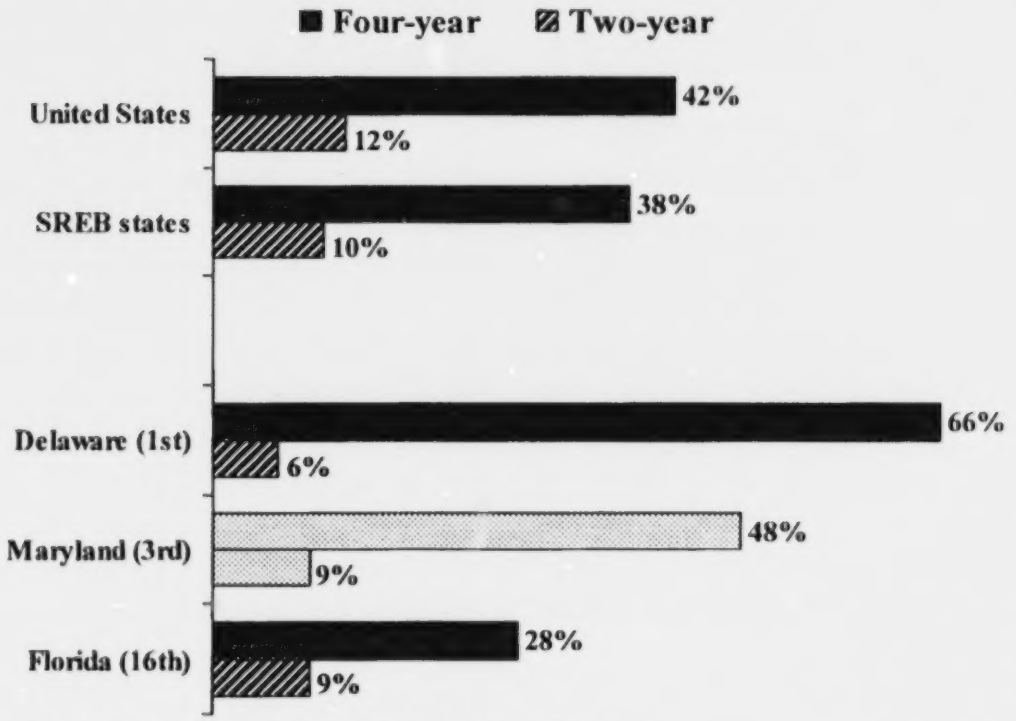


Sources: Tables 54 and 59: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on percentages at four-year colleges and universities.

- Nationally, 76 percent of full-time, first-time students seeking undergraduate degrees at public four-year colleges received some form of student financial aid, as did 61 percent of first-time freshmen at public two-year colleges. In Maryland, the percentages were 75 percent at four-year colleges and 51 percent at two-year colleges.

Percent of First-Time Freshmen Receiving Loans, Public Colleges, 2001

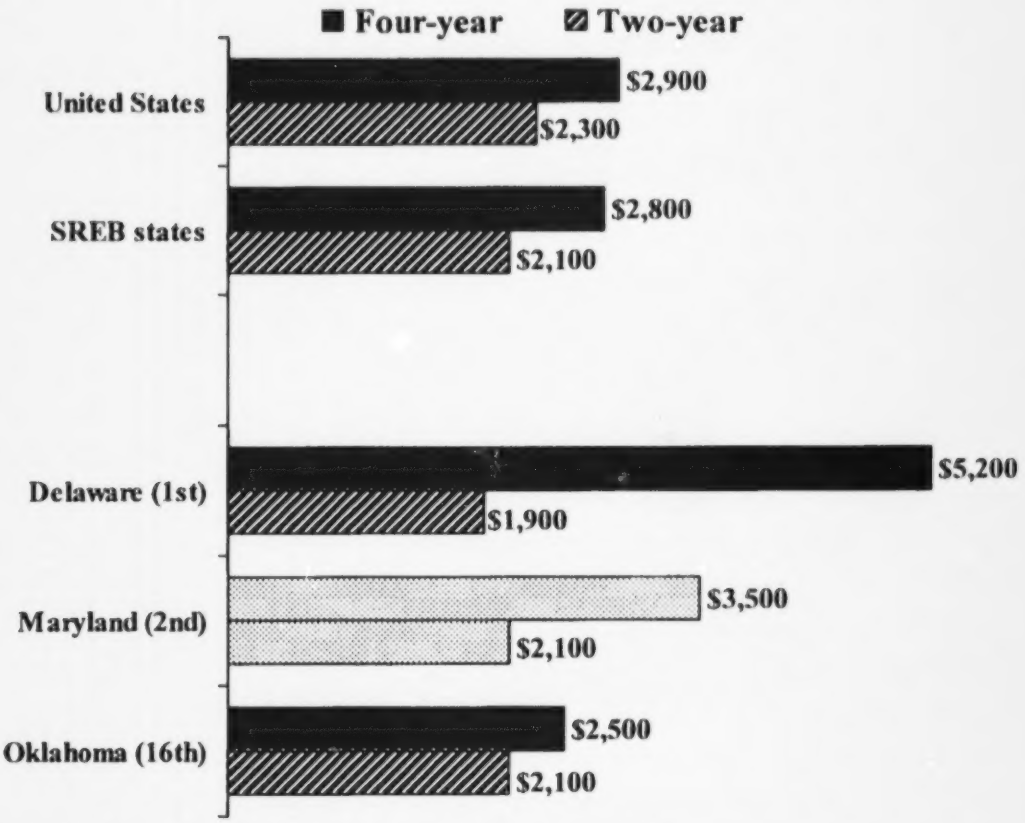


Sources: Tables 54 and 59: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on percentages at four-year colleges and universities.

- Nationally, 42 percent of full-time, first-time students seeking undergraduate degrees at public four-year colleges took out loans, as did 12 percent of first-time freshmen at public two-year colleges. In Maryland, the percentages were 48 percent at four-year colleges and 9 percent at two-year colleges.

Median Loan Amounts,
First-Time Freshmen, Public Colleges, 2001



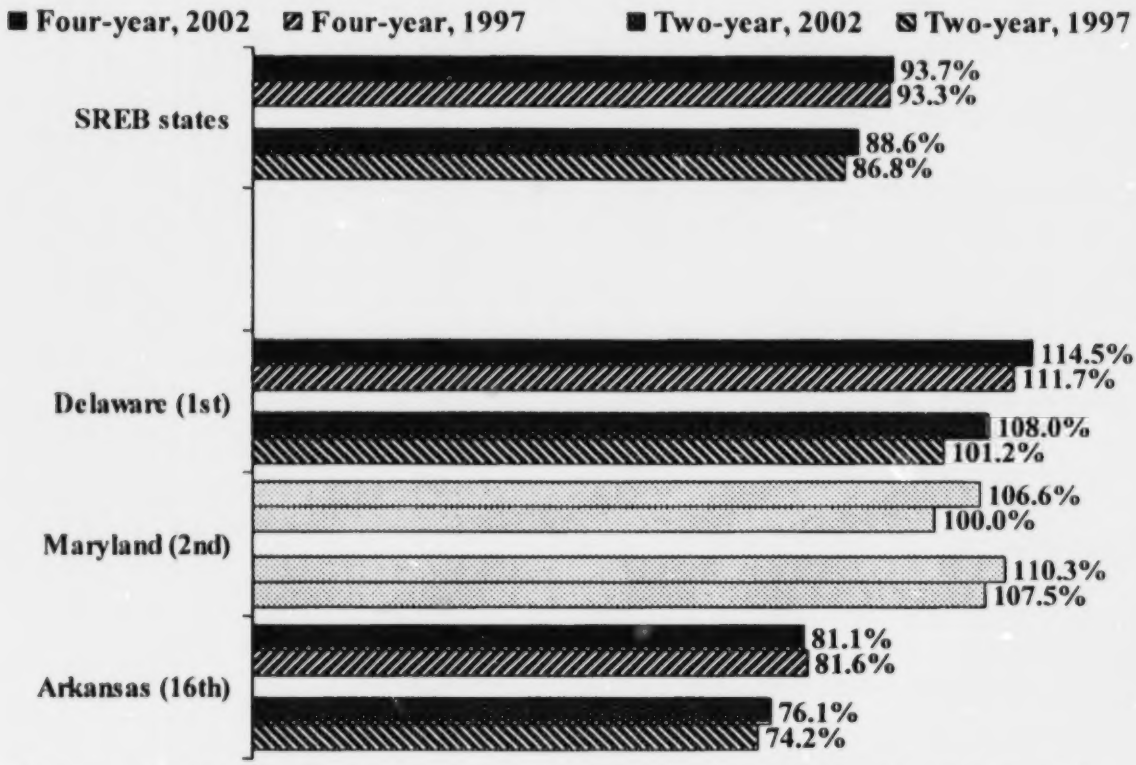
Sources: Tables 54 and 59: National Center for Education Statistics

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on the amounts at four-year colleges and universities.

- In Maryland, the median loan amounts were $3,500 for freshmen at public four-year colleges and universities and $2,100 for those at two-year colleges.

Faculty salaries should be competitive.

Faculty Salaries as Percentages of U.S. Averages, Public Colleges and Universities



Sources: Tables 60 and 64: SREB-State Data Exchange and American Association of University Professors

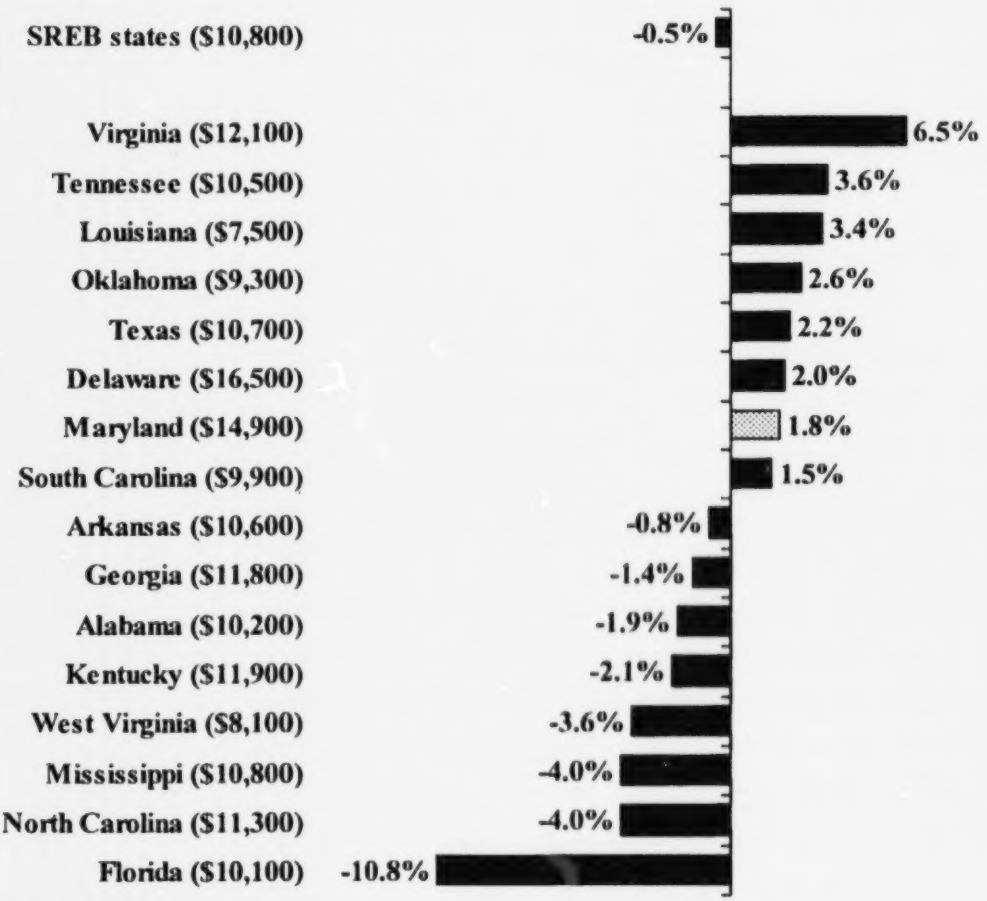
Note: The figures in parentheses indicate regional ranking on percentages at four-year colleges in 2002.

- Faculty salaries as a percentage of the U.S. average at the region's public four-year colleges increased to 93.7 percent. In Maryland, the average salary increased to 106.6 percent of the U.S. average. Faculty salaries as a percentage of the U.S. average at the region's public two-year colleges increased to 88.6 percent. In Maryland, the average salary increased to 110.3 percent of the U.S. average.

State and local per-student funding should show real dollar growth.

Changes in Per-Student Funding

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 2001 to 2002 (adjusted for inflation)



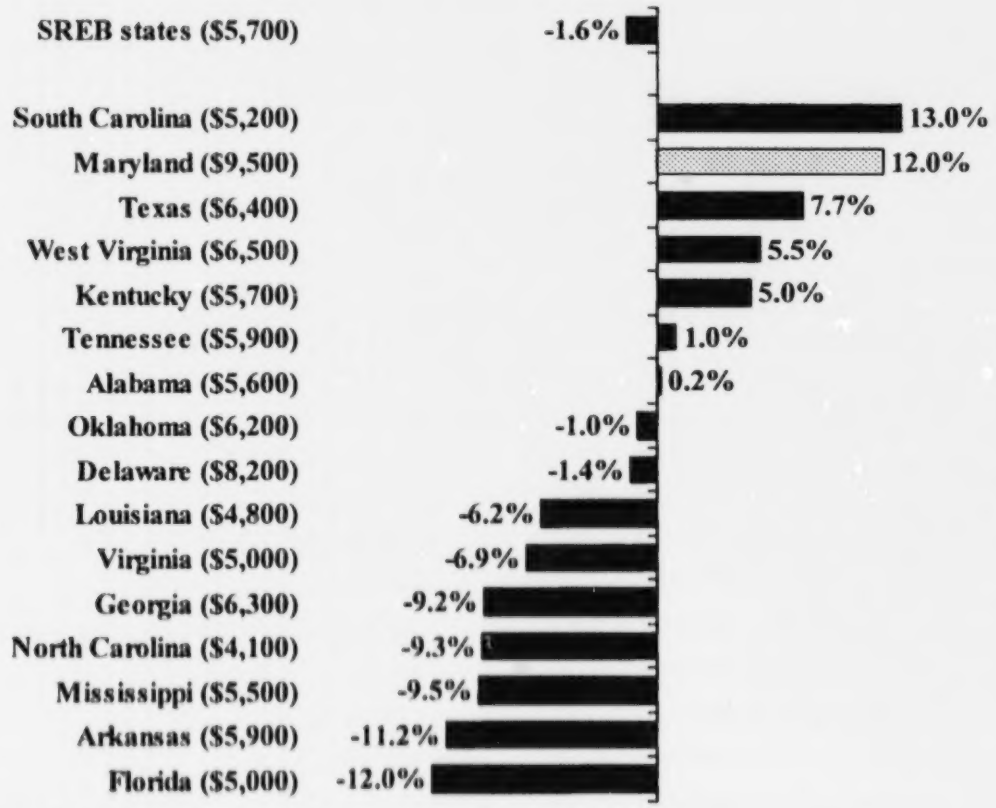
Source: Table 72: SREB-State Data Exchange

Note: The figures in parentheses are the rounded amounts for 2002.

- Public funding (state and local appropriations and tuition and fees revenues) per full-time-equivalent student fell by 0.5 percent in the SREB region when adjusted for inflation. In Maryland, per-student funding increased by 1.8 percent.

Changes in Per-Student Funding

Public Two-Year Colleges, 2001 to 2002 (adjusted for inflation)



Source: Table 73: SREB-State Data Exchange

Note: The figures in parentheses are the rounded amounts for 2002.

- Public funding (state and local appropriations and tuition and fees revenues) per full-time-equivalent student fell by 1.6 percent in the SREB region when adjusted for inflation. In Maryland, per-student funding increased by 12 percent.

For more information about the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education,* or additional copies of this report, please contact Joseph L. "Joe" Marks, SREB director of education data services, at (404) 875-9211 or joe.marks@sreb.org.

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